



FREEDOM, TRUTH, AND JUSTICE.

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THE VOICE OF THE POOR.

BY "SPERANZA"—(LADY WILSON.)

Was sorrow ever like to our sorrow?

O! God above!

Will our night never change into a morning

Of joy and love?

A deadly gloom is on us, waking, sleeping,

Like the darkness at midnight

That fell upon the pallid mother, weeping

By the Crucifix.

Before us die our brothers of starvation;

Around are cries of famine and despair!

Where is hope for us, or comfort, or salvation—

Where—O! where?

If the angels ever hearken, downward bending,

They are weeping, we are sure,

At the litanies of human groans ascending

From the crushed hearts of the poor.

When the human rests in love upon the human,

All grief is light;

But who bends one kind glance to illumine

Our life-long night?

The air around is ringing with their laughter—

God has only made the rich to smile;

But we—in our rage, and want, and woe—we follow

After,

Weeping the while.

And the laughter seems but uttered to deride us,

When, O! when

Will fall the frozen barriers that divide us

From other men?

Will ignorance for ever thus enslave us,

Will misery for ever lay us low?

All are eager with their insults; but to save us

None, none, we know.

We never knew a childhood's mirth and gladness,

Nor the proud heart of youth free and brave;

O, a deathlike dream of wretchedness and sadness

Is life's weary journey to the grave.

Day by day we lower sink and lower,

Till the godlike soul within

Falls crushed beneath the fearful demon power

Of poverty and sin.

So we toll on, on with fever burning

In heart and brain,

So we toll on, and through bitter scolding,

Want, woe, and pain,

We dare not raise our eyes to the blue Heaven

Or the toll must cease—

We dare not breathe the fresh air God has given

One hour in peace.

We must toll though the light of life is burning,

O, how dim!

We must toll on our sick-bed feverily turning

Our eyes to Him.

Who alone can hear the pale lip faintly saying,

With scarce-moved breath,

While the pale hands uplifted and the praying,

"Lord, grant us Death!"

IRISH NEWS.

THE NATIONAL BOARD.—The report of the Treasury Commission has been placed in the hands of the National Board. If it receives their sanction it will be immediately put in operation. It proposed a net reduction of the Irish National Education vote of £19,000. The reduction is to be obtained by abolishing the commission of 2 per cent. allowed to teachers on the sale of books, by abolishing certain free grants, and by closing the model farms throughout the country. The salaries of the officials are to be increased in the aggregate by the annual sum of £2,888, £1,900 of which goes to the inspectors, and the balance to high officials in the office.

In consequence of the serious illness of Lady Montague, Lord R. Montague is obliged to take her ladyship abroad for a time. On the Motion of Mr. A. Moore, leave was accordingly given to Lord R. Montague to absent himself from the House for a period of two months if necessary. Since his election for Westminster this hon. member has been very active in several matters of importance, and his constituents will doubtless sympathize with him in his trouble and anxiety.

On Friday evening, the 29th inst. Captain Harman arrived in Boyle from Sligo, looking ill exceedingly well, considering his recent severe illness. He walked from the train into the waiting-room, and after ten minutes rest proceeded to Rockingham.

An effort is to be made to place a fair proportion of Irishmen on the Indian Revenue Committee, as its re-appointment is contemplated. To Mr. McCarthy this task has been assigned, and he will probably move the nomination of Mr. Dunne, the New Ross representative.

THOMAS JOSEPH WALKER, Esq., Tykilleen, has been made a J.P. of Wexford.

The Dublin Corporation have withdrawn the Bill which was to have been presented to Parliament to enable the Corporation to purchase the works of the Alliance Gas Company. This step was taken in consequence of the advice of eminent counsel that the bill was defective.

It is contemplated in the new statute for the government of Dublin University to throw open all the fellowships to persons of all denominations.

The Rev. Robert O'Keefe, P.P., Callan, has taken an action against Mr. Patrick Cody, J.P., for libel, alleged to have been contained in a circular issued by the Committee of the Callan National Schools, imputing to plaintiff that he had obtained the appointment as manager of the schools by false representations.

The quarterly meeting of the Ennis National Teachers' Association was held on the 17th of April. There were present—Messrs. Brady, Considine, Hunt, O'Brien, Masters, Green, Gallagher, Donohue, Garvey, Keatinge and Markham. The meeting felt fully impressed with the advantages likely to arise from consolidating the organization of the county.

The Kilrush Gas Company has lowered the price of gas to consumers to 10s. per 1,000 cubic feet, from 11s. 8d.

Mr. DOWNING has represented petitions to Parliament in favor of Sunday closing from the Guardians of Kenturk Union, Skull Union, Mitchellstown Union, Fermoy Union, and from several Guardians of the Cork Union; also from the Town Commissioners of Queenstown. From Skull Board, "That part of the Church surplus be applied to the reduction of the poor rate." From the same; "That an absentee tax be imposed."

The "Irish Times" hints at the probability of the Government converting the Dublin Exhibition Palace into a great central Museum of Science and Art like that of South Kensington, but on a moderate scale.

A reward of £100 has been offered to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the person, or persons, who, on the night of the 24th or morning of the 25th of April, cut off the tails of thirty calves which were grazing on the lands of J. D. Hutchinson, Esq., J.P., of Timony Park, Roscrea.

Six two-story houses on Townhall street, Ennis, were destroyed by fire on the night of Sunday, 24th ult. Two of them were occupied as clothing stores and one as a butchers shop. Most of the furniture and stock was saved, but in a partly damaged condition.

At a recent meeting of the Town Commissioners of Newbridge a resolution was made to a report that the town was in an unhealthy condition. Dr. Tyrre and the Town Inspector both stated that the town was in a most healthy and cleanly state.

The Board of Trinity College elected Mr. Robert S. Ball to the Chair of Astronomy, vacant by the resignation of Professor Brunnov; five votes of the board were given for him.

At a meeting of the stewards of the Irish Turf Club, held in the Stewards' Room, Curragh Grand Stand, Mr. J. A. Cassidy, of Monasteran, was duly elected member of the Club in the place of Lord Claremont, who has resigned.

The Athlone election has been decided in the Court of Common Pleas in favor of Mr. Shiels.

The Dublin grocers' clerks are agitating for Sunday closing.

The Central News Dublin Correspondent telegraphs that the statement as to her Majesty having accepted an invitation to visit Ireland has not the slightest foundation.

The North Tipperary National teachers' Association have forwarded memorials of their

grievances for adoption to the Managh, Roscrea, Templemore and Thurles Board of Guardians.

The Archbishop of Tuam, Dr. M'Hale, has written to the Earl of Derby asking for an investigation of the distress prevailing in the west of Ireland. He also urges the granting of Home Rule to Ireland which, he contends, would relieve the English Legislature, and give justice to Ireland.

A man named Jeremiah Dineen has died at Macroom from the effects of a beating he received on the night of the last fair held in that town. At an inquest held an open verdict was returned. No arrest has taken place in connection with the occurrence.

On Saturday, April 19th, the journeymen bakers of Castlebar struck for a higher rate of wages. The men resumed work on Monday following, all the employers except two agreeing to give them the increase which they demanded.

The "York Examiner" of May 5th, says:—It is understood that the Judicature Bill for Ireland, to be introduced on next Thursday by Lord Cairns, will contain provisions seriously modifying the present mode of procedure in Irish law courts. The main objects will be the consolidation, with a view to efficiency and the extensive fusion of law and equity, the abolition of sinecure offices, and the creation of one general office from which all writs and other processes shall be issued, and judgments be marked. The simplification of the process of appeal and the more speedy attainment of final judgment will also be aimed at, and a much-needed reform achieved in the equalization of the terms, by which long vacation, which was heretofore a source of great abuse, will be brought within reasonable limits.

Mr. JOHN CUSACK, of Cork, and S. O'HEA, Cusack, Esq., manager of the Cork Distilleries Company, came from Cork to Limerick on Saturday by telegraph in seven hours. The distance by road is sixty-two Irish miles.

The Dublin "Morning Mail" bears that already in more than one county, but especially in Limerick, a movement copied from the Protestant Synod is on foot for changing the payment to the Catholic Priesthood from the uncertain and fluctuating "dues" to the substantial and permanent stipend.

The Dublin Court of Common Pleas have unanimously declared the return of Messrs. Browne and Tighe for Mayo null and void on the ground that the Sheriff ought not to have refused Sir George McDonald a poll, because his expense agent was not appointed in time. Messrs. Browne and Tighe were condemned in costs.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed J. T. MacSheehy, Esq., Resident Magistrate, Licensing Officer for the purpose of granting Arms Licenses in the County Mayo, same being a proclaimed county.

SIR G. WOOLLEY will visit Dublin shortly.

At the Newport sessions in a case between Mr. Spaight and Mr. Twiss for illegal fishing, Mr. Twiss produced his patent of 1868 and the court decided that they had no jurisdiction.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN obtained leave in the House of Commons to bring in a bill for the better administration of Justice at Petty Sessions Courts in Ireland.

Mr. P. J. SMITH, M.P., is ill of enteritis.

The waters have fallen so low that the Shannon might have been crossed on foot on the 3d above the Lax Weir.

The sub-constables belong to the Beecroft station, near Nenagh, sent in their resignation. They emigrated for Canada.

The "Irish Times" of the 23d April, says:—"The total abolition of the sugar duties may indirectly produce an important effect upon Irish manufactures. The sugar beet grows splendidly in this country, and the manufacture of sugar from the root is comparatively easy. Hitherto, those who attempted to manufacture beet sugar have complained of the trouble and annoyance caused by the supervision of Excise officers. There is no reason, save apathy or dislike to engage in novel enterprise, to prevent Ireland from becoming as great a producer of beet sugar as France or Belgium is. Some time since we noticed the formation of a beet root sugar company, but we have not had any report of active operations. As the present is the season for sowing the Cichilian beet, preparations should be made at once if any result is to be expected this year."

VICTOR COHEN, a Swiss travelling jeweler, was on the 25th April committed for trial at Dublin on various charges of forgery upon the Royal Bank of Ireland. The amount of the forgeries is stated to be £30,000.

Mr. HENRY BISCOE has accepted the Mastership of the Kilkenny hounds for the current year. The Marquis of Ormonde, in addition to his annual subscription of £270, has given a donation of £500 to relieve the Hunt Club of some liabilities that had been incurred.

Mr. STRAN, M.P., has arrived at Ashbourne House from London.

At a late hour on Saturday night, April 17th, a fire broke out in Mr. Sheridan's house, at Trim. Through the exertions of the Constabulary and the Company of the 44th Regiment, stationed in that town, the flames were after some time got under.

There are now eleven extra policemen in county Wexford, and these men the county feeds, clothes, and pays at the cost of £1,000 a year.

An outbreak of foot and mouth disease among cattle is reported from Knockree, near Limerick.

EASTERN NEWS.

Among the articles reported by the Ways and Means Committee to be admitted duty free, are grain bags manufactured in the United States when exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign produce.

The following named Post Office changes have been ordered for the Pacific Coast: Postmasters appointed.—Asso D. Dyer, at Farmington, San Joaquin County, Cal.; Henry C. Collum, at St. Thomas, Lincoln County, Nev.; Thomas H. McLean, at Big Prairie, Lane County, Or.; Thomas R. Blair, at Elk Horn, Polk County, Or.; Julius Dickens, at Steilacoom City, Pierce County, Washington Territory. Names changed.—Dodgeville, Sonoma, Cal., to Pine Flat.

Site changed.—Tacoma, Pierce County, W. T., to the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Offices discontinued.—Dover, Merced County, Cal.; Lambert, Merced County, Cal.; Montezuma, Nye County, Nev.; Tygh Valley, Wasco County, Or.; Fresno, Colville County, W. T.; Grand Mound, Thurston County, W. T.

The International Centennial Committee of Philadelphia publish the following statement:—Bids will be received for the Art Gallery building, to cost \$1,500,000. The State appropriates \$2,000,000 of this sum, and the city of Philadelphia \$500,000. The Conservatory Hall will be immediately erected, at a cost of \$200,000, provided for by the city by appropriation. The Machine Hall will be commenced some months hence, at a cost of \$800,000, provided for by a Philadelphia appropriation. It will cover ten acres. The main Exposition building will be erected as soon as the plans are completed, at a cost of \$2,000,000. It will cover twenty acres, and is nearly provided for by subscriptions to the stock. The Agricultural Hall will cost \$350,000. The grading, draining, water, railroad connections, etc., will cost \$500,000; contingencies, say \$375,000. Total, \$6,125,000.

At a meeting of Pacific Mail Steamship stockholders at New York about 60,000 shares were represented. The following ticket for Directors was agreed on:—Russell Sage, Rufus Hatch, Francis Alexander, William A. Guion, F. W. Hard, George S. Scott, John Riley, R. S. Burrows, and E. L. Talcott.

The amended Tariff bill provides that all machinery adapted exclusively to the manufacture of ramie, jute, or flax, may be admitted into the United States free of duty for two years from the 1st of July next.

There is a growing belief in Washington that Ben. Butler will accept the Vienna mission. His suddenly broken health seems unlikely to be restored unless he retires from active life.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has signed the bill making Decoration Day a legal holiday.

The bagging-mills at Lima, Ohio, were burned on Saturday the 26th. Loss, \$20,000; insured for \$9,000.

Representative Houghton introduced a bill authorizing the President of the United States to enter into negotiations with the Samoan Commercial Land Company for the purchase of all such harbor privileges, landing ground, beach property, and lands adjoining the harbor of Pago-Pago, on the island of Tutuila, in the Samoan group of Polynesian Islands of the South Pacific Ocean, for the establishment of a naval and coal station.

The New York stage drivers struck on the 25th for an advance from \$2.50 to \$3 per day. Broadway was stageless during the day.

The New York French Revolutionary Society and sections of the Internationalists had made preparations to give a reception on Friday evening to Henri Rochefort.

Nearly the entire business portion of the city of Independence, Iowa, was burned on the 25th. Over forty of the best business houses with several residences were destroyed. Loss not stated, but it can hardly fall short of \$400,000.

Over 4,000 immigrants landed in New York on Monday. The current is setting in from Italy very strong. Thousands of laboring Italians are seeking employment at \$1.75 for ten hours.

SPECIAL engagements for the European steamer, up to last Tuesday evening in New York, footed up \$5,000,000 in gold coin.

The Appropriation Committee have agreed to recommend an appropriation of \$250,000 for Mare Island.

Guion and F. L. Talcott will replace Stebbins and Bradbury in the new Pacific Mail Board, Hatch remaining Managing Director.

The Faculty have suspended 100 students at Bowdoin College Brunswick for refusing to drill.

The "Swatara," which is to carry the scientific party to the South Pacific Ocean, to witness the transit of Venus, December 8th, is in full readiness. Twenty-six scientists are expected from Washington with instruments, in a few days. The ship will leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard with two hundred persons on board. The company is to be divided into five parties, to be landed at Crozet's Island, Henderson or Desolation Island, Hobart Town, in Tasmania (formerly Van Diemen's Land), New Zealand, New Zealand, and Chatham Islands. Here the "Swatara" is to remain until after the observation.

The vessel has stores for an eighteen months' voyage. The instruments are being tested in Washington, and are mostly new and very elaborate.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Ex-President Thiers on the 24th received a deputation from the Department of Gironde. In reply to their address he said the monarchy which he was overthrown for not establishing was impossible. A conservative Republic alone could reorganize and pacify France. He hoped that after its recent experience the Assembly would admit the necessity of making the country the sovereign arbitrator. That if it persisted in sitting, while powerless to attain any definite result, it would exceed the bounds of reason. The majority had lost the last means and the right to govern. He therefore expected a dissolution which would rehabilitate the Assembly in the eyes of the Nation. Their actions would be less wise and moderate the longer dissolution was delayed.

An election to fill a vacant seat in the Assembly took place in the Department of Nièvre on the 24th. The Republican candidate was chosen by a decisive majority.

SENOR CASTILLO, Alcaldé of Jacobo, State of Sinaloa, Mexico, reports officially that a man and wife have been burned alive there for sorcery. The Alcaldé states that the people were exasperated, and demanded their burning. Other reports of burning for witchcraft are given. The General Government asks the authorities of Sinaloa to protect citizens threatened with similar violence.

PRINCESS ALICE, of England, wife of Prince Louis, of Hesse Darmstadt, has given birth to a daughter.

The Pope is suffering from fever, the result of a cold, and receptions at the Vatican are consequently suspended.

GENERAL CONCHA is concentrating his forces for an attack on the Carlists in Estella and vicinity.

BORCH ALLAN, one of the firm owning the Allan line of steamers, is dead.

A MINISTRIAL crisis exists at Rome, in consequence of rejection by Parliament of a measure proposed by the Ministry of Finance.

The King of Italy has refused to accept the resignation of the Ministers, and they will remain in office and introduce new financial measures. Parliament will soon be prorogued.

The announcement of a Republican success in the Department of Nièvre, France, was incorrect. Burgundy, a Bonapartist, had a majority of 5,000.

The London "Times" announces that Prince Arthur has been made Duke of Connaught. This is the first royal title associated with Ireland, second duchy.

DE BOURGONIE, member elect from the Department of Nièvre, has gone to Chislehurst, to pay homage to ex-Empress Eugénie.

The Italian Government met another defeat in the Chamber of Deputies.

A HAVANA letter says the American, F. A. Dockery, arrested at Yaguajay, will be removed to Puerto Principe, for trial. His fate is uncertain, depending on the Governor-General.

ASHLEY, Liberal, has been returned to Parliament from Poole.

DIPLOMATIC relations between Spain and Mexico were resumed, by the presentation to Serrano of the credentials of General Concha as Minister.

The Republican candidate for the Assembly, in the Department of Nièvre, will contest the seat of Burgundy, the Bonapartist, declared elected.

The Cuban Government makes America virtually bear the expenses of the war by charging additional customs, duties, and a tax of ten per cent on the profits which foreign shippers must pay. A tax is also levied on exports, which consumers abroad pay.

SEVERAL Madrid newspapers accuse Mr. Cushing, the American Minister of attending a banquet given by an opposition deputation, including Figueras and Castellar. The editors suggest that Mr. Cushing must be ignorant of European diplomatic usages as well as the significance of certain names.

A house building on Durano's plantation near Havana was destroyed by a whirlwind on the 25th. Five laborers were killed and twenty wounded by the falling walls, all belonging to the chain-gang employed on the building.

The political situation continues to be the leading theme in all circles at Paris. The new Ministry has been nicknamed, "The Ministry of the Impossible Programme." The Bonapartists are active and are increasing in numbers and influence.

DEMONSTRATIONS sympathizing with the locked-out agricultural laborers were held at Hyde Park and on Clerkenwell Green on the 4th inst., at each of which, resolutions were adopted condemning the action of the farmers and at the former meeting the nationalization of the land was declared to be the only remedy.

The Banbury laborers have already subscribed nearly £100, to support their brethren in the lock-out districts. Migration and emigration agents are very busy amongst the locked-out men.

The Paris correspondent of the "Independence Belge" writes that M. Rochefort has informed one of his friends that he will take up his residence in London, and recommence there the publication of the "Lanterne."

On the 4th inst. twenty-three cottages in the village of Radwinter, Essex, were burnt to the ground the occupants in most cases losing all they possessed.

LAW DIRECTORY

Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, etc. Corner
Howard and Eighth streets, San Francisco. jy4-1

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 30, 1874.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks; it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people; it is the summary name for many things; it seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and character; it desires to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief; it would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our poetry and history sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and to that race it would give Ireland; it would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive greater commerce than any other in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland to enhance by their genius and valor. The Independence it enhances by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is subject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom?"
JOHN MITCHELL, Oct. 26th, 1863.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR HOME RULE.

In another column will be read an article from the London Observer, an English Liberal organ, on Home Rule. Of course the English journal pronounces Home Rule an absurd and impossible scheme—*cetera vo sans dire*—and equally of course it condemns it without argument, and without pretence of trial, merely because it would be a concession to Ireland. In this it only echoes the decision of Parliament, and presumably, the opinion of the British public. The utterances of this Liberal organ, though laid down so authoritatively as to be positively offensive, support the position which we have all along assumed regarding the movement which it professes to discuss. From the first we said that Home Rule would meet with as keen an opposition from every political creed of Englishmen as could be evoked by a downright proposal to liberate Ireland *in toto*. As a matter of fact the changes embraced in the Home Rule programme are moderate in the extreme, and even according to English views, strictly constitutional. But Parliament will not give itself the trouble to examine into the merits or demerits of the case. It assumes the position, which circumstances have given it, of an irresponsible legislator, and dictatorially refuses to argue the case, assuming that, because Ireland asks for it, England should not grant it. This was to be expected, and in truth the refusal to entertain the modest proposition should rather be a matter of congratulation to patriotic Irishmen than otherwise. It would have been probable that many would have been, at least for a long time, contented with the nominal concession, and would have cheerfully subscribed to the characteristic dogma of the Home Rulers which professes their undying loyalty to the Imperial Crown and "Her Most Gracious Majesty." Whether it would not have been sounder policy for the English Government to concede the first demand of the Home Rulers is another question. It would probably have averted for a considerable, if not an indefinite period, what will prove to their party a very evil day; and might have done much to assuage the just resentment of Ireland. It is for this reason that we should rather be thankful that British obstinacy and shortsightedness refused to receive the olive branch when they might have accepted it so gracefully. It may be very easy to assert the first movement of the snow on the mountain top, but the opportunity once neglected it will grow to an irresistible avalanche.

The demands of the Home Rule party were totally inadequate to grapple with the necessities of Ireland. They did not for a moment entertain the great question of Independence, and they waived many of the most reasonable demands in deference to overstrained views of expediency. They sought as a favor what was at best but a small installment of our undeniable right, and for the sake of some problematical benefits totally abrogated all the great questions of national existence which are as much an Irish birthright as an English, and whose vitality and importance our most esteemed patriots have attested with their lives' devotion, and have sealed with their blood. While this Home Rule movement was still on trial we kept back many of our opinions on the subject, wishing to give a party who, however insufficiently, were advancing in the cause of Ireland, every opportunity of redeeming their pledges. This they have failed to do after a fair trial—not through any fault of their own, perhaps, but through the unreasoning and unreasonable British obstinacy, which is well reflected in the article referred to above. They have failed, and we congratulate our country on their failure. The most constitutionally disposed Irishman must now perforce acknowledge that nothing can be expected to result from British legislation. On ourselves, and ourselves alone, depends any benefit that can ever accrue to our persecuted country. This once thoroughly understood one great point is gained. It then remains to put ourselves in a position to take what has been so continuously refused, and a great deal more. We have it in our power to make the British rue their obstinacy, and we have only to organize that power to obtain all we require. Those who have undertaken to remedy the wrongs of Ireland by constitutional means must acknowledge the futility of their attempt. On every question they brought up they were defeated—not by argument, not by the eloquent rhetoric of the Senate house, but by the brutal force of an overwhelming majority. The London Observer well expresses the manner in which all constitutionally proposed demands of Ireland are met in the British Parliament. "We have refused," says this most "Liberal" organ, "Home Rule to the Irish, bluntly, flatly, once for all." Of course they have. We never expected they would do otherwise. But it re-

mains to be seen if they can refuse our request for independence so bluntly and flatly, when it is backed, not by argument and eloquence, but by rifle, sword, and bayonet. This is the only course that now lies open to us, and the sooner we are prepared to present this alternative to the courteous British Parliament, the better. We require a more thorough system of organization before we make our demand, for we must ensure ourselves against failure, and having organized our powers at home and abroad we can bid defiance to all the boasted might of England. We will speedily be in a position to urge another, and even more unpalatable form of Home Rule to the English, and to urge it by argument to which even their obstinacy cannot be impervious. To hasten that time we have but to hasten the perfection of our organizations; for in a perfect system of organization lies the sole infallible guarantee of success.

THE IRISH VOTE.

The constant tide of emigration which has been setting steadily from the shores of Ireland for many years past, while it has almost depopulated that country, has raised up in America a very powerful Irish element. This has been increasing steadily year by year, and is still increasing, till it is impossible to predict where it will end. There are Irishmen in every part of the world, but it is to America that the greatest number repair, and it is a significant fact that there are more of our countrymen on this continent than Ireland herself contains. Any one who sees and reads the proceedings of St. Patrick's Day throughout the Union can appreciate the vast number of Irish here; and can form an idea of the mighty political influence at their command. If the vote of the Irish population were properly organized and directed, it would undoubtedly hold the balance of power at every election. Without wishing to influence the independent politics of this country, we would suggest that charity begins at home, and that it is clearly the duty of our countrymen here, while performing their part as citizens in the land of their adoption, to so direct this immense power as to make it subservient in some degree to the best interests of their native land. The Irish have well earned their citizenship in this country. Their swords played no insignificant part in its liberation, they have since rendered valuable service in preserving its integrity, and have earned a record on the annals of American independence which time can never efface. Many of our countrymen have risen to positions of high political trust and importance, some of our wealthiest men, the chief magnates in the land, can still recall their childhood in green Erin, and doubtless wish to see the cloud of misfortune that has so long lowered over her happily dissipated, and it is in the power of the united Irish vote here to convert America from a friendly indifference to an active sympathy. Ere long we will have another Presidential election, and the balanced parties will eagerly court the Irish vote to turn the wavering scale. Hitherto there has been a lack of unanimity at such times which has prevented our influence from being adequately felt. The golden opportunity glides by, and nothing has been done. All this power and influence has been divided and weakened; and the election passed, and the result secured, all question of Ireland's welfare is once more allowed to sink into abeyance. It is a constant habit of politicians to utilize this immense power for their own ends, and by any means they can command. They are ready with any promises or pledges that may be demanded of them, knowing full well that their fulfillment will probably never be required. This could all be obviated by a little, a very elementary, organization. Once brought to bear on a single focus the Irish vote would be irresistible, and would be in a position to demand its own terms. It is easy to see how this power, without in anywise injuring, or even affecting America, could be made invaluable to the cause of Ireland. Nor is it at all impossible to bring this power efficaciously to bear. The German vote has long been a thoroughly organized influence, and may be counted on at the polls almost as a unit. They hold aloft till the proper moment, and cast their weight into that scale which they consider will be most conducive to their own interests. If the Irish acted with the same unity their power would be invaluable. In everything, what we lack is organization. With organization all we wished might long ago have been accomplished, and without it nothing can ever be. It is painful to see a great nation, for even in the land of adoption our numbers and influence entitle us to the name, desiring earnestly the same inestimable blessing, and neutralizing their own efforts by a want of unanimity. By an organization we could make the Irish vote, instead of being the tool of greedy politicians, become a power in the land, an influence which could not be denied, because it would be constantly felt, and susceptible of taking any channel which the exigencies of the times might indicate as most expedient. We hope that Irishmen will ponder this matter, and give it the prominence in their thoughts which its importance demands. Let us once realize our power in this respect, and we can speedily bring it to bear in whatever quarter it will be most universally beneficial.

WHAT EXPERIENCE TEACHES.

Last week we urged upon our readers the imperative necessity of organization as the initial step of whatever movement we undertake. We recur to it again as a subject that can never be too fully discussed. It embraces in a single word all the constitutive success and renders failure impossible. The struggle for Ireland for liberty have been marked with a great and

disastrous similarity. Some insult, some wrong beyond human endurance, one of those acts of national tyranny which is sufficient in itself to turn "the sluggard's blood to flame" operating on the passions of an already aggravated people fires the train; and in a moment they rush to arms, with a few devoted patriots at their head, only to be defeated in detail and adjudged by the victors as rebels. This has happened so often that it is time the sad experience should bear its salutary fruit. It is solely to the want of organization in these risings that their failure is attributable, and in view of all the devoted blood that has been vainly spilled in bygone years, it is absolutely criminal to allow it to continue longer. Disorganized, or unorganized patriotism can rarely hope to prove successful in a protracted struggle with organized tyranny. It is not in the nature of things that it should be. One by one the devoted bands of patriots fling themselves upon the sword, which calmly awaits them, secure in its vantage ground, only to leave their corpses on the path; whereas their united onslaught would dash aside or beat it down in a moment. But the blood of the martyred has not flowed in vain, if it has only taught the survivors a lesson that they will be content to follow. From the failure of previous attempts let us draw the inference that there was something wanting in their conduct—some indispensable element of success; and a little reflection will show us that that was organization. Therefore, before any fresh attempt is even inaugurated, before we suffer our minds to dwell on the blessings of freedom, or before we suffer our hands to stir for their attainment, let us make sure that we will not be met by any fresh disappointment; but taking warning from previous misfortunes, be thoroughly organized. There is nothing of more importance to Irishmen than a system of organization, for it alone holds out to us a prospect of success—a prospect, nay, a certainty. Without it, experience shows us we cannot reasonably expect to attain freedom. By its aid, common sense and the history of the world unite in assuring us of speedy deliverance. We need not here urge upon our countrymen the advantages, national or individual, patriotic or practical, which will accrue from our acknowledged autonomy. They are universally admitted, and, indeed, self-evident. The means for attaining them are little less so—organization and concerted action.

AN IRISH REGIMENT.

On Wednesday the Third Regiment, Col. Wason, practiced with the rifle at Schuetzen Park, and succeeded in enhancing their already brilliant reputation in that respect. Ireland may well be proud of the nativity of such a body of men, and America may well appreciate their services. In watching their unerring aim, however, and marking with pride and approval their soldierly bearing, we are tempted to murmur that such willing and stalwart arms are not actively engaged in the cause of their native land, and that each well directed bullet has not its billet in some English mercenary's heart. A few such regiments fighting on Irish soil, would speedily demonstrate to the British, beyond the power of controversy, now the Irish can fight for "Country, Mother Country."

MISS McMANUS.

Once more, according to our promise, we bring the case of this estimable and unfortunate lady before our readers. In every aspect her case is already known to them. They know who she is and who she was. They are acquainted, as what Irishman is not, with the acts of more than patriot's devotion which her ever-to-be-lamented brother performed, and the sacrifices he endured for the good of his country. They are also no strangers to the requital which this heroic conduct met with here, when not even the sanctity of death protected his property from spoliation. Once more, then, do we urge the cause of his ill-used sister, and if we forbear from laying the history of her wrongs before the sympathetic eyes of our Irish population, it is only because every harrowing detail must be already familiar to them. But we will ask them to remember that Miss McManus is still prosecuting the protracted struggle which has been interposed between her and her rightful inheritance, and she is in need of funds to bring it to a successful conclusion. All the immunity which wealth can command, or a long security in evil-doing confer, is on the side of her opponents. There is a keen observer of human nature who said—

"In the corrupted current of this world
Offense's gilded hand may shove by justice;
And oft 'tis seen the wicked prize itself
Buys out the law."

but let it never be said of Irishmen that they stood apathetically by and saw this great injustice done. We have no fear that we will grow wearisome in urging constantly the plea of the helpless. We believe that our countrymen have an innate love of justice; and in this case that love of justice should be—may, must be intensified by the intimate connection this injured lady has with one of Ireland's most esteemed patriots. We confidently expect a successful issue eventually from the complications this plain case has assumed, and we wish to put it in the power of every Irishman to contribute to that result. Hence our reiteration on a topic which we are convinced can never become trite till it is decided, and hence our conviction that Miss McManus may in this case rely in safety "On Erin's honor and Erin's pride."

GRADING ON THE MONTEREY AND SALINAS RAIL-ROAD will be finished in about six weeks when tracklaying will commence.

The sycamore trees in various parts of the State are dying.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, May 9, 1874.

To the Editor of the Irish Nationalist.

SIR—I have just seen my first letter to the NATIONALIST. I notice this fact of purely personal interest merely to let your readers know that there are a few misprints in it, and to warn them that they must expect to find some in nearly all my letters. Indeed, I only wonder there are not a good many more, and I congratulate you on your "reader." I write probably as bad a "hand" as any man living, and certainly a worse one than any I have ever seen; indeed, I write so ill in one sense that I have had many doubts of late whether I write well enough in any sense to warrant me in writing at all. But this is very egotistic sort of talk, and I must try and stop it. There is, to be sure, a kind of metaphysical excuse for it, but I'd be only aggravating my offence by going into that. I may, however, say that talking to people at such a distance seems to a man somewhat like writing what he means to be read after his death. The only misprint absolutely necessary to notice is that of "Russia" for "Prussia," when speaking of the country which now occupies the place in French imagination which was formerly held by "Perfidious Albion." I shall end this highly personal preface by entreating your readers to charitably suppose, when at any future time they may find me talking nonsense, that perhaps I may have written something that was sense. This will be very pleasant for me, and highly profitable, as an exercise of Christian virtue, for them.

The chief topics of the week are of a sad and sinister sort—shipwrecks and suicides. I shan't say much about the loss of the two packet-boats, as you'll no doubt have all the details long before this reaches you, and the subject is not one particularly in my line; but there is just one aspect of it which cannot be without some interest to your readers. The French Transatlantic Steam Packet Company, at least in its present form, seems doomed. People who have any other choice, and there are few who haven't, will not continue to patronize it. Must all, or nearly all, its goods and passenger traffic find its way, for the time through England? Are there any reasons why some of it should not be directed towards Ireland? None at all, save such as are to be found in English selfishness and French ignorance. My chief motive for alluding to the matter at all is to tell you that my friend, Mr. J. P. Leonard, who has spent so much time and effort (alas, as yet with comparatively little effect) in trying to demonstrate that selfishness and dissipation that ignorance, has resolved to take up the thing with a will. He'll probably treat the subject in the *Freeman's Journal* or *Cork Examiner*, possibly in both, as well as in the French papers. I hope the NATIONALIST will let its readers know what he may have to say, and that the other Irish-American papers will take up the matter too; as to the French-American papers, though the subject concerns them almost as nearly, I suppose anything I could say in your paper would not be likely to sway them much.

As to the suicides, there is said to be quite a "run" on them; from the statesman, who has lost his place and his reputation, to the school-boy who has only failed to get his degree. I told you lately of the death of M. Bent, the eminent *literateur* and *un-eminent* politician; but I did not then know that he was supposed to have cut his throat. The newspapers say nothing about it yet, but it is very freely talked about in society. The same thing is also said of a still more distinguished literary man, and, during the last couple of years of his life, a very prominent politician, M. Saint-Marc Girardin. His death took place about a year ago. I am very much more inclined to believe in the suicide of Bente than of Saint-Marc Girardin. Since we are on the subject of suicides, however, it is no harm to let you have the rumors for just as much as they are worth. I give you a few extracts from a remarkable article in the *Gaulois* on this subject:—"For some months past a formidable epidemic of suicide has been raging in Paris. Charcoal, the razor and the rope make more havoc than typhoid fever or inflammation of the lungs. You can't open a morning paper without finding a list of more or less known people who have put an end to their lives either by flinging themselves out of a fifth story or throwing themselves under the wheels of a heavily-laden cart. There is even, as it were, a definite system and a sort of legal regularity in the commission of this crime; people of a certain rank in life kill themselves in one way, while people of a different position select another way of going out of the world. The present fashion is mixed up in the matter. At the present moment, commercial men kill themselves most generally in a cab, while politicians stab themselves in the heart. [The distinction here is a little vague.] In all ranks of Parisian life there is a kind of general exhaustion (*une défaillance générale*), a flagging in courage, a renunciation of the struggle of life, a self-abandonment and forgetfulness of family ties. Men and women, the young and the old, appear to be seized by the same sort of madness, and rush upon a criminal death as if they were hurrying to a pleasure-party." There is, of course, in all this a certain amount of that exaggeration which is inseparable from all fine writing, and with great difficulty separable from any sort of newspaper writing; but there is, no doubt, a great deal of truth in it. The present is a period of transition in France, of general uneasiness and uncertainty, and of that unwillingness to bear up bravely against the ills of life which is the characteristic of such times. But such a time can not last, and all lovers of France have only simply to hope for better times. She has been great and glorious and self-sacrificing (if ever a nation was) in the past; let us hope that she will be all three again in a not far distant future.

AN IRISH EXILE.

Look Nearer Home.

Here is a hint to railway officers: The conductors of cars in Constantinople give to every passenger a prize ticket, bearing a number, which is recorded on the company's books. A drawing takes place monthly, the company having provided a certain number of prizes. The hope of drawing a prize makes the passenger anxious to send in his ticket, and if the returns of the conductor are not equal to the number of returned tickets, his dishonesty is easily detected, and he is at once discharged.

So says the *S. F. Evening Post*, and without wishing to impeach the reliability of its information we cannot help thinking its geography must be a little confused. The system of prize tickets on street cars was introduced in Dublin by Wm. Leadbeater Barrington, general superintendent of the tramways of that city, and, although we cannot positively affirm that the same plan is not in vogue in Constantinople, we will at least make no error in stating that the plan was adopted, not from, but by the Turks, and was first tried in Dublin, where it was found to operate not only as a check on conductors, but also as an inducement for the further patronage of the road—many riding and paying their two-pence for the sole purpose of trying their luck in the monthly lottery. It is a small matter, but—"credit where credit is due."

The Warning to the "Flag of Ireland."

(From the Birmingham "Daily Mail.")

We begin what we have to say about the official "warning" to the "Flag of Ireland" by disclaiming any suspicion of sympathy with the spirit in which that journal is conducted. At the same time we are at one with Mr. O. Lewis and other Irish members of the House of Commons in disapproving of the exceptional treatment to which the press of Ireland is subjected. Leaving, for the moment, the broad question of the justification of Government interference at all, what we particularly object to is the distinction of seditious publications in England and in Ireland. Such a thing as a "warning" to an English journal has not been heard of for many years, yet there are English papers of immense circulation which preach disloyalty week after week in the most extravagant strain. This distinction in the matter of interference cannot be justified on the ground of policy. Nothing rankles in the Irish breast so much as the notion that a license is tolerated in England which is held in restraint by the firm grip of the law in Ireland. However violent the articles in the "Flag of Ireland" may be, they cannot be worse than many which have appeared in some of the English weekly prints, in which the institution of Royalty is held up to systematic abuse and ridicule of the coarsest kind. What is sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander, and if legal interference is justifiable in one part of Her Majesty's kingdom it ought to be justifiable in another. These exceptional proceedings provoke the very feelings of hostility they are endeavoring to repress.

We cannot look at the official "warning" by itself. We have to regard it in the light of its possible consequences. If a journal, after being warned, persists in the same spirit of disaffection, the only constituent course open to the authorities is to suppress it. That is a Continental method which we don't want to see introduced into the United Kingdom. Suppression means a gagging of free opinion, and if that policy is once begun there is no knowing where it may end. During the Fenian outbreak in 1865 it was found necessary not only to suppress the "Irish People," but to punish as rebels its editor and proprietor. That, however, was a different thing. When it comes to inciting the public to take up arms against constituted authority, the latter is not only justified in interfering but is bound to interfere for the safety of the community. Free criticism of the institutions we live under is one thing; encouragement to overt acts of treason is another.

In most parts of the United Kingdom extravagance of published opinion may, in nine cases out of ten, be left to correct itself. The privilege of a free press is too great a boon to be lightly imperilled. Sir Michael Beach finds a justification for the exceptional course adopted towards the "Flag of Ireland" in the fact that its tone is "subversive of good order and good government," and Dr. Ball thinks it better that the authorities should wait till a stronger procedure becomes necessary. The authorities reserve to themselves the right of deciding what is and what is not fit to appear in print, and a newspaper may be condemned, suppressed, and ruined by their irresponsible fiat. This is a principle which every journalist ought to oppose. If newspapers encourage sedition they deserve to be punished, but their prosecutors ought not to be their judges, and it practically amounts to that when the Government make a complaint and the bench gives utterance to their wishes.

It is a very difficult question to decide how far a newspaper may go in this position to constituted authority. We are all to eschew the illegality of a thing by our own moral estimate of it. What would this country have been now if a good deal of what was called "treason" had not been talked and written years ago? We do not put that forward as a justification of anything. "Flag of Ireland" in its rich rhetoric of abuse may have said; but it shows that "authority" is not an impartial judge of criticisms levelled against itself. When, therefore, the Government complain of a journal and the Lords Justices "warn" it, it looks very much as if the one were playing into the hands of the other. In a country so sensitive to Saxon "interference" as Ireland, there should be no reproach even to the resemblance of arbitrariness. If the journals published seditious language let them be dealt as other offenders are dealt with. We repudiate altogether, either for England or for Ireland, the power of a bench of paid officials to adjudicate upon matters which, if they constitute an offence at all, constitute a criminal offence, and should be tried, like all other criminal offences, by jury. The "Flag of Ireland" may have gone too far—it is a very wild production, and we should be surprised at nothing it had said—but none of the quotations relied upon by the Irish Secretary last night would justify a criminal prosecution, and if they would not justify that the "warning" is superfluous. It is difficult, what between one's desire to advocate the liberty of the press and one's aversion to be regarded as endorsing in any way the sentiments of the "Flag of Ireland," to speak quite freely on this subject. There are, however, quite points on which we are clear: a policy of interference should not be applied to Ireland while greater license is allowed to go unchecked in England; a Government should not back unless there is abundant justification for its biting as well; and the assumption of a newspaper's culpability should not be made by paid judges at the dictation of the Crown.

More of the Church and Land Acts.

[From the Dublin "Freeman," May 2nd.]
It will be a long time before Ireland sees a farthing of that Church surplus about the disposal of which honorable members were at one time so anxious. On Monday Mr. Disraeli made a statement in the House of Commons, from which we gather that seventeen years will elapse before the Church surplus is realized, and that it will then only amount to about five millions. We do not complain that the Clergy of the disestablished Church were generously treated, but we do complain that in some cases generosity was pushed to the limits of profusion. On the motion of Mr. Synan, a return was ordered with reference to a matter of very vital importance connected with the Church Act. One of the best and wisest provisions in the Act devised means by which the tenants of the Church property could become the owners of their holdings. The scheme adopted was, in effect, that the farms were to be valued, that they were to be offered to the tenants at the valuation, and that the Treasury was to help the tenants to purchase by advancing money. We understand that inquiry will show clearly that this part of the Act has, for some extraordinary reason, proved a dead letter. We believe that there are some 12,000 farms in Ireland which were held under the Church. Of these we have reason to believe that only 3,000 have been valued at all, and that in only 1,000 of the 3,000 have the tenants accepted the farms at the valuation placed on them. Two questions arise on this state of facts. In the first place, what is the mysterious reason of the fact that only one-fourth of the farms have been valued? In the second place, how comes it that in only one-third of the cases in which the farms were valued, have the tenants agreed to purchase the farms at the sums fixed? We all know how passionately anxious the Irish farmer is to own the land which he tills, and, as we have already said, the road to purchase was smoothed away by the money provisions of the Act. No man who knows Ireland can but feel convinced that the valuation must have been fair and away too high, and that at a fair valuation nine-tenths of the farms would have been purchased by the tenants. We have here a matter well worthy of thorough investigation. We have a useful clause in a great Act of Parliament paralyzed by some strange and occult influences. We refrain at present from indicating what these influences may be, but we trust the Irish members will not lose sight of the matter.

The Bill introduced by Sir John Gray for the amendment of the Bright Clauses of the Land Act is endorsed by Mr. P. Martin, Kilkeny, Mr. Meldon, Kildare, and Mr. O'Sullivan, Louth. The Bill is an unpretending one in its dimensions, but its operations would be very important to the tenant.

The second Clause proposes to restore the amount which the Commissioners may advance for the purchase of tenants' holdings to three-fourths. They can now advance only two-thirds.

The third Clause enables the commission of the landlord and tenant to agree to give a long lease on a fine. The object of the clause is plainly to meet the objections of landlords to sell patches in fee, and so to stultify their estates with little estates, placed at random over a large area, which has hitherto practically impeded all sales by landlords and tenants. The portion of the bill which seems most likely to be operative of good on a large scale is that which enables the Landlord Estates Court to give leases to all tenants of lands about to be sold in the court, and thus give the tenant an assurance that the sale of a large estate does not mean the eviction of the bulk of the tenant-holders thereof. Four or five clauses are directed to this purpose, and by them the court can give a long lease on a fine, and, in extending the fine, give the credit as against the amount for the claims the tenant could establish if "disturbed" under the original act. These clauses contain an important principle, and, as they are not long, we print them in full.

5. The judges of the Landed estates Court may in all cases in which land in the occupation of a tenant is about being sold, and in which they are satisfied that no injury can result to the interests of the creditors, or to the person beneficially interested in the sum that may remain after the payment of all incumbrances, grant a lease of his holding to the tenant for a term of sixty years, at a reserved rent, not being less than the rent existing at the time.

6. If the tenant of an agricultural holding, part of an estate about to be offered for sale in the Landed Estates Court, make application to the judges of the court in the prescribed form, stating his willingness to pay, by way of fine or premium for a grant in fee-farm, a lease for lives renewable, or a lease for a period fixed, not being less than sixty years, at such reserved rent as may be agreed upon between the court and the tenant, and if the court and the tenant agree upon the tenure to be granted, the rent to be reserved, and the fine to be paid in consideration of said agreement and grant, the Commissioners of Public Works may advance the same proportion of the purchase money in such cases on the same terms and conditions as in the other cases herein and in the recited acts mentioned.

7. The court, after estimating the amount of the fine to be paid by the tenant for the grant of the tenure, and at the reserved rent agreed upon, shall take the prescribed means to ascertain the amount of compensation, if any, which the tenant would be entitled to obtain under the original act, if disturbed in his holding, and shall give to the tenant a certificate stating that he is entitled to the amount ascertained as a credit against the amount of the said fine or premium, and shall give the tenant for the amount specified thereon, on his depositing said certificate as part payment of the said fine or premium for the said grant. 8. The Commissioners of Public Works, Ireland, on the receipt of a certificate from the court that the certificate of credit has been deposited, shall consider the amount specified in such certificate of credit, when so deposited in the court, as part payment of the fine or premium to be paid by the tenant for such grant, as equivalent to payment in cash on account of the fine premium, and may advance to the tenant for the completion of the payment of such fine or premium, a sum not exceeding three-fourths of the whole amount of the fine or premium, on the tenant paying such sum, if any, as may be required to make up with the certificate the other fourth, on the same conditions and terms as to security as they may now advance money for the purchase of his holding by a tenant under the recited acts.

9. The amount of the fine or premium agreed on and paid for such grant of tenure by the tenant, after deducting from it the amount of the sum to which the tenant has been so entitled by the court to be entitled to credit as against same, shall be lodged as the court may direct to the credit of the estate, and shall be dealt with in all respects as a part of the price brought by the sale of the estate through the court.

10. The holding for which such grant of tenure has been given or agreed by the court to be given shall be sold, subject to such tenure, and to the covenants stated in the instrument granting same.

"The Irish Eight" in America.

The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the "New York Evening Post":—
Dublin, Ireland, 13th April, 1874.

Sir—In the newspapers I see references to an approaching rifle contest at New York between the United States and a body styling themselves "The Irish Eight."

As an Irishman, of course, I desire the success of these latter gentlemen; but I wish to protest against their being in any way representative of Ireland.

We are hereby deprived of the right of carrying arms. If a bullet mould or a powder flask were found in my house I would be liable to two years' imprisonment. The only manner in which an Irishman can obtain permission to carry arms is by going cap-in-hand to the police humbly to crave a license for same—a license revocable at pleasure, a license given only on cause shown and likely to be refused if one's hat is not of the orthodox shape, or if a police officer has any petty spite against one. It is unnecessary to dwell on the numberless absurdities into which a government is plunged that has to resort to such methods of government.

For myself, I am amazed how any Irishman of spirit can apply for permission to carry arms under such circumstances. It shows an entire want of sympathy with, or respect for the feelings of the mass of the people.

Arms being forbidden, rifle practice is impossible. These Irish gentlemen are not, therefore, representative of the Irish people in any sense. They are representative alone of the small clique who, having passed the police, have the government brand of respectability upon them.—Yours very truly, ALFRED WEBB.

The Grafton Hall "Warning."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISHMAN.

Sir—I have been instructed by the committee of the Grafton Hall to inform your numerous readers that there is no foundation whatever for the paragraph that appeared in your last issue, and also in various newspapers in Ireland and in England, to the effect that the Home Rulers of the Grafton Hall had received a notice from the "Home Secretary" stating that "unless those engaged in the meetings in that hall consented to abstain from propagating sedition against the constituted authorities, the Government would be compelled to close the hall promptly."

No such notice has been received, and the committee are inclined to believe that the rumor was spread by some evil-disposed person for the purpose of damaging the Home Rule cause. The statement that a notice had been received was never made in the Grafton Hall, has been reported, and I think it is due to us that the name should be published of whoever was so base and contemptible as to send you the paragraph for publication.—I remain, J. P. THORNTON, Secretary, Grafton Hall.

MARKET REPORT.

[For the week ending Thursday, May 28th.]

WHEAT—The export demand is still continued, while the milling requirement is considerable; and yet with all this activity prices have been suffered to drop surprisingly low for the season. Immediately following our last issue, 2,000 sds choice milling sold at \$1 85, and 2,000 sds coast at \$1 65 for export; 2,000 sds milling at \$1 80. Later, 16,000 sds choice at Valparaiso for export, \$1 75; 2,000 sds choice milling, \$1 82; 4,000 sds do (weekly), \$1 75; 2,500 sds do for milling, in lots, at \$1 60; 1,000 sds coast, in lots, at \$1 72; 1,000 sds 1 77. Later, 5,000 sds choice milling, in three lots, at \$1 60; 1,000 sds 1 65; 2,000 sds choice milling, in lots, at \$1 60; 1,000 sds coast, in lots, at \$1 72; 1,000 sds 1 77. The market closing firm within the range of \$1 65; 1 55 cts. Liverpool quotations of the 28th inst. are: For average California, 12s 6d; 12s 4d; club, 12s 9d; 12s 11d, which is a slight advance for the week.

BARLEY—Eastern advices seem to be rather more encouraging to shipments overseas; besides, we have had a slight Australian demand during the week to go forward per the Mikado, leaving this day for the Colonies, say in all about 200 tons taken for this steamer. It is also rumored that 250 tons have been secured for Chicago during the week, but this latter needs confirmation. Sales during the week include 1,000 sds bright Coast, \$1 60; 5,000 sds bright Bay, \$1 50; 1,000 sds bright Coast, \$1 67. Other parcels secured in lots at \$1 70 to \$1 85 for bright; dark Coast Feed at \$1 50; 1 55 cts. Leading holders of choice Brewing are demanding \$1 80; 1 80 cts.

OATS—We have to acknowledge further receipts from Oregon, say 1,100 sds per Ajax. The Mikado for the Colonies will carry 1,000 tons, more or less. Sales during the week as reported embrace the following: 1,000 sds common, \$1 45; 1,000 sds 1 45; 1,000 sds good, \$1 50; 1 50 cts; 2,000 sds do, \$1 60; 1 62; 10,000 sds in lots for export at \$1 65; 1 65 cts, according to quality; the market closing quiet firmly at \$1 60; 1 75 cts.

CORN—Supplies are light and the stock well concentrated. Sales for the week in lots include 2,000 sds Southern Yellow at \$1 50; 1 50 cts; 1 50 cts.

BEANS—There continues a good inquiry. We quote jobbing rates: Bayon, 2s 2d; Butter, 5s 2d; Peas, 5s 2d; Small White, 5s 2d; Small Red, 5s 2d; Potatoes—The stock of Humboldt is light, and in good demand at \$1 30; 1 30 cts for round lots on the wharf; jobbing sales, \$1 50 to \$1 100 lbs. New crop Mission are in light supply, selling from wagons at \$1 70; 1 70 cts.

ONIONS—Of the new crop are now arriving freely, and selling at \$1 50; 1 50 cts. Choice old, 40c to 45c, according to quality and condition.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Many of the dairymen are engaged in packing the bulk of their stock, and the present receipts are therefore only equal to the daily consumption. Fresh Roll may now be quoted firm at 27s; 27s cts. Choice, a few fancy dairies held higher. Firkin Butter, newly packed, is selling at 27s; 27s cts. California Cheese is more plentiful and prices have declined to 12s; 12s cts. No Eastern here. Eggs—Receipts of fresh California have been quite light for the week past, while the demand has not been lessened; consequently all imported Eggs have met with quick sales and at advanced prices. Fresh California bring 27s; 27s cts; Oregon, 22s. Of the latter, 11,000 doz sold on arrival per last steamer. Eastern—Light receipts, selling in cases at 26c.

POULTRY—Is in fair demand. Prices for all kinds have advanced slightly, and the market may be quoted firm at the following rates: Hens and Roosters, \$7 00; 7 00 cts; Broilers, \$8 00; 8 00 cts; Turkeys, live, 15s; 15s cts; Geese, \$2 00; 2 00 cts; pair; Ducks, live, 15s; 15s cts; Gobbles, and 20s; 20s cts; D for Hens; Eggs, \$2 00; 2 00 cts. WOOD—The receipts thus far have been very considerably in excess of same period last year. The demand is, however, fully equal thereto, local and Eastern buyers taking all desirable clips as fast as they are procurable at current rates. Up to this writing, the receipts since March 1st will approximate 45,000 bales, against 35,000 same time last year. The quality of the clip as a whole surpasses that of any ever before marketed upon this coast. Included in the sales we note that of the San Fernando clip of 130,000 lbs at 24c; also, an extra choice clip, fine long staple, selected, say 30,000 lbs, at 27s. A large quantity of the Southern clip has already been received. Receipts from the North are now quite liberal. We note sales of 15,000 lbs extra choice fleece, 2s; 17,000 lbs Fall clip, 17c. Other sales in all make the aggregate transactions for the week approximate 1,000,000 lbs. We quote burry, 17s; 17s cts; fair to medium, 16s; 16s cts; bright full staple, 24s; 24s cts; extra choice, 27s; 27s cts.

HOPS—We note a shipment East by rail of 111 bales to New York for growers' account. The price here is entirely nominal. HONEY—The market here of Comb. Strained in 2-lb cans is worth 25c; Comb in 2-lb cans, 24c; 24c.

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

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IMPORTERS OF
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Wines and Liquors.
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SAN FRANCISCO

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THOMAS KELLY..... Proprietor

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—DEALERS IN—

Groceries and Provisions,

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS.

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Southeast Corner of Fourth and Minna Streets, San Francisco. mh3-tf

P. J. TANNIAN,

24 THIRD STREET

Keeps constantly on hand the best quality of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Also—Superior Brands Old Bourbon Whisky, Old

Martel and Sazerac Brandy, Pure Old Scotch and

Irish Whiskies. Also, Pure Holland Gin and Jamaica

Rum. det-4f

P. F. Brady,

LA GRANDE EXCHANGE,

610 MARKET STREET,

And No. 11 Post Street..... (Opposite Masonic Temple),

SAN FRANCISCO.

The reputation of the La Grande for the excellence of

its Wines, Liquors and Cigars is always maintained. my17-4f

JOHN J. REARDON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Wines & Liquors,

CORNER THIRD AND EVERETT STS.,

Between Mission and Howard,

SAN FRANCISCO.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF PUREST WINES AND

Liquors for Family and Medicinal use always on

hand. Goods delivered Free of Charge. fe21tf

THOMAS O. NEIL,

Dealer in Foreign and Domestic

Wines and Liquors,

Southeast Cor. Washington and Seventh

Streets, Oakland.

Agent for Wm. Woodward's Wines and Brandy and

Diamond O. K. Whisky. my16-4f

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Jackson Michigan Wagon,

The largest assortment on this coast

now in store and for sale very low—all

Wagons warranted for two years.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

Corner of California and Davis Streets, San Francisco.

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CUNNINGHAM & PARKER,

BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE AND WAGON

MAKERS.

JOBBER of every description executed with dispatch

in a workmanlike manner.

No. 654, 656 & 658 Howard st., near Third, San Francisco

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SAN RAFAEL

Livery and Sale Stables,

FOURTH STREET, SAN RAFAEL.

M. GILLIGAN, - - Proprietor.

Saddle Horses, Carriages and Buggies furnished at

short notice and on reasonable terms. fe21tf

WOOD—The receipts thus far have been very considerably

in excess of same period last year. The demand is,

however, fully equal thereto, local and Eastern buyers

taking all desirable clips as fast as they are procurable at

current rates. Up to this writing, the receipts since March

1st will approximate 45,000 bales, against 35,000 same time

last year. The quality of the clip as a whole surpasses that

of any ever before marketed upon this coast. Included in

the sales we note that of the San Fernando clip of 130,000

lbs at 24c; also, an extra choice clip, fine long staple, se-

lected, say 30,000 lbs, at 27s. A large quantity of the

Southern clip has already been received. Receipts from

the North are now quite liberal. We note sales of 15,000

lbs extra choice fleece, 2s; 17,000 lbs Fall clip, 17c. Other

sales in all make the aggregate transactions for the week

approximate 1,000,000 lbs. We quote burry, 17s; 17s cts; fair to

medium, 16s; 16s cts; bright full staple, 24s; 24s cts; extra choice,

27s; 27s cts.

HOPS—We note a shipment East by rail of 111 bales to

New York for growers' account. The price here is entirely

nominal.

HONEY—The market here of Comb. Strained in 2-lb

cans is worth 25c; Comb in 2-lb cans, 24c; 24c.

E. O'REILLY,

IMPORTER OF, AND DEALER IN

Mirrors, Chromos, Engravings.

LITHOGRAPHS—PLAIN AND COLORED.

PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.

CORNER OF MARKET AND FIFTH STREETS,

San Francisco.

Goods Sold on Easy Weekly or Monthly

INSTALLMENTS.

Who would have a Dull and Gloomy Home, when it could be cheered by a Bright and Pleasant Chromo, Engraving or Lithograph, costing no more than a Few Dollars, at E. O'REILLY'S?

Who would fail to evoke the Fondest Memories of this world, when for a Few Dollars can be bought of E. O'REILLY a beautiful picture representing with fidelity, "The Lakes of Killarney," "The Groves of Blarney," "The Vale of Avoca," etc.

WHO WOULD NOT BE CONSTANTLY REMINDED OF THE DEAREST HOPES OF THE HEREAFTER, WHEN FOR A FEW DOLLARS, E. O'REILLY SUPPLIES A FINE PICTURE OF "THE CRUCIFIXION," OR "THE SACRED HEART," "MADONNA," "ST. BRIDGET," "ST. PATRICK," "ST. CECILIA," "ST. JOSEPH," ETC., MANY OF WHICH ARE ALSO PUBLISHED IN CHROMOS?

GOODS CAREFULLY PACKED AT LIGHT CHARGE FOR LAND OR SEA.

Country Orders Filled with Care and Promptitude.

RE-FRAMING AND RE-GILDING.

E. O'REILLY, Cor. Market and Fifth Sts.,

ap25tf SAN FRANCISCO.

MOUNTAIN & RAYE,

—DEALERS IN—

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES,

—AND—

Curtain Materials.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

No. 718 MARKET STREET,

A few doors west of Kearny..... SAN FRANCISCO.

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IMPORTATION DIRECT.

M. SHORT,

PIONEER TAILOR,

Commercial Street - - - Corner of Leidesdorff.

The FINEST GOODS ever introduced

into this market, including

MELTONS, CAMBRIDGE,

CHEVIOTS, NAPLES,

OXFORD, WINNEYS,

RAGLANS, WEST TWILLS,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

ALSO...

A Large Assortment of Genuine Irish

Friezes.

Being the NEWEST FASHIONS, both in material and

colors, which he now offers at prices which

Cannot be touched by any other house in

the City.

An inspection of

THIS SPLENDID STOCK

Is respectfully invited. A perfect fit guaranteed.